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## Utah Crime Reduction Plan



*The following is a brief identification of the Crime Reduction Plan's vision, mission, goals and objectives. A detailed itemization of actions taken or started is included with each of the Objectives of the Plan.*

### Vision

We envision a unified justice system that serves the community and instills public confidence and support. It is a system that ensures the safety and security of all citizens, provides assistance for victims, and affords a just process for those who violate societal norms. The system is founded on the principles of respect for diversity, timely and equal access to services, and a comprehensive approach to criminal and juvenile justice that includes prevention and treatment.

### Mission

**The justice agencies of Utah will decrease crime and victimization while protecting the rights of individuals.**

**Goal 1: Decrease the Prevalence of Drug Use, Drug Sales, and Drug Manufacturing In Utah**

**Objective 1: Decrease the use of methamphetamine.**

- We continue to infuse approximately \$1 million per year from Byrne and RSAT grants into substance abuse treatment in the prison system (Draper and Gunnison) as well as county jails (Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber). Meth continues to be the drug most needing treatment.
- Through the Salt Lake Police Department's meth initiative and Utah Council on Crime Prevention there has been a tremendous amount of anti-meth advertising. A meth hotline to SLCPD yielded numerous calls that resulted in some major busts.
- Attorney General's meth initiatives
- Increased treatment capacity in Utah.

**Objective 2: Increase our ability to effectively decontaminate methamphetamine lab sites and address related community safety issues.**

- One thing that DECREASED our ability to clean up meth labs – Initiative B, which ended forfeiture in Utah as we've known it. Forfeited funds passed through the DEA pay for clean up costs.
- DEA and CIB (Criminal Investigation Bureau at DPS) continue to work together in cleaning up meth sites.
- The number of meth labs has decreased over the past few years. Last year we had just over 200.
- Worked with USAAV and Rep. Tyler to create legislation that would establish minimum standards for meth lab cleanup.
- The Byrne Program is in the process of requiring that each SAA (State Administrative Agency) responsible for a Byrne grant prepare a meth lab

cleanup mitigation plan and monitor compliance with each Drug Task force as part of NEPA (National Environmental Protection Act). CCJJ is the responsible SAA for this task and is currently working on a standardized clean plan to be adopted by each Drug Task Force.

- Our meth lab clean-up bill did NOT pass during the 2001 legislative session. This continues to be a concern. USAAV does have plans to run this bill again.
- Sentencing Commission investigated and presented findings regarding problems associated with meth. The Sentencing Commission's Guidelines Revision Subcommittee is now considering changes to guidelines to reflect the seriousness of clan lab crimes.
- The Utah Council for Crime Prevention utilized CCJJ State Crime Prevention funds to continue the "What's Cooking in Your Neighborhood" Meth Awareness Campaign. The total award for UCCP (Utah Council on Crime Prevention) activities (including this program) was \$76,750.
- The Byrne program provides over \$2,000,000 each year for Utah's 16 Drug Task Forces that deal, in some form, with drugs in general and meth specifically.

**Objective 3: Regulate the sales and possession of precursors used to manufacture methamphetamine.**

- Provided legislature with information regarding charging under pre-cursor statute.
- Drug task forces have made a greater effort over the last year to develop relationships with farm feed supply stores. There has been an increase in feed store employees calling task forces to provide license information etc.
- DEA training for stores selling precursor chemicals, possibility of taking this training statewide

**Objective 4: Decrease tobacco, alcohol, and other drug abuse by minors.**

- We are making efforts with club drugs (see summit info above). More will be coming, including additional law enforcement training, and a speakers bureau to present to schools, youth groups, etc.
- We still need to change legislation so we can conduct accurate school surveys to gauge how we are doing in this area. There has been concern about an increase in juvenile purchasing tobacco products illegally. According to undercover operations by the health department approximately 19% of underage juveniles are able to purchase tobacco products at local retail outlets.
- The Utah Board of Juvenile Justice identified this objective as a priority funding area in its 2001 Title II Request for Proposals. Five programs that address this area were funded for a total of \$239,194.
- Third District Juvenile Tobacco Court

**Objective 5: Provide appropriate justice response to repeat drug offenders.**

- Utah HIDTA (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas) funded at \$2.5 million.
- Division of Substance Abuse SICA Prevention Grant
- Increased drug treatment capacity statewide.
- Creation and implementation of Drug Board
- UDC Re-entry Initiative
- DYC Re-entry Initiative
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Grant Application
- UHP Criminal Interdiction Team

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### **Objective 6: Decrease the manufacture, sale, and use of Club Drugs.**

- One of our largest accomplishments this year was the USAAV Club Drug Summit. These drugs have found their way to Utah and their use is spreading. It seems club drugs are becoming the new “gateway drug” for young adults. The summit was held August 10, 2001. Primarily geared toward policymakers in Law enforcement, courts, juvenile justice, schools, higher education, etc. Many recommendations were made and have been passed along to USAAV for implementation. Our goal is to get out in front of this drug problem before it gets out of hand like meth did.
- Statewide Judicial Training on Club Drugs provided by Administrative Office of the Courts

### **Objective 7: Effectively address DUI issues.**

- The Governor’s DUI council has put forth a variety of recommendations ranging from public awareness and education matters to substantial improvements in DUI history and record keeping to changes in sanctions and accountability laws and policies.
- DPS DUI Squad

### **Objective 8: Successfully implement Drug Courts statewide.**

- An outcome evaluation of Salt Lake Drug Court was completed.
- The Division of Substance Abuse (DSA) developed an inventory of Utah Drug Courts including felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, and dependency Drug Courts.
- On-going outcome measures for Drug Court participants were developed.
- Continued support of Drug Courts by the governor, CCJJ, USAAV, Courts, DSA, etc. There has been expansion this year so Utah now have at least one drug court in each judicial district.

## **Goal 2: Address Critical Family and Community Violence Issues**

### **Objective 1: Reduce domestic violence offenses.**

- The first Utah Crime Victimization Survey explores issues related to domestic violence
- Most Title V grants involve parents and a few specifically provide parenting classes.
- Department of Health completed the Intimate Partner Violence study.
- State Master Plan for Prevention of and Service for Domestic Violence
- Domestic Violence Resource Guide (Organized by Judicial District)
- State employee Domestic Violence Policy.
- VAWA grant to expand on-line assistance for protective orders through the Courts

### **Objective 2: Increase domestic violence training for criminal and juvenile justice professionals.**

- P.O.S.T. curriculum updated for new and existing officers.
- Training provided to Correction’s officers dealing with offenders having domestic violence related problems

**Objective 3: Increase the identification of youth at risk and provide them with prevention and early intervention services.**

- Title V grantees report quarterly how many youth and families they are serving. The Title V training program helps the grantees identify youth and families that are most in need of services.
- Implementation of the “Do the Write Thing” campaign
- Five programs were funded with Title II grant funds through the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice for a total of \$155,000. These programs included a school-based counseling team for at-risk youth; a mentoring program for at-risk Hispanic youth, and a mediation program for youth in alternative schools.
- NIJ funded SRI (Social Research Institute) Evaluation of the Juvenile Sentencing Guidelines has identified specific recommendations that are being considered for implementation by the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee of the Sentencing Commission. These are intended to improve both the early intervention approaches of the guidelines and the services provided through the new sanction of “state supervision.”
- The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee of the Sentencing Commission is studying the Serious Youth Offender law (including reviewing a SRI report) in order to make potential recommendations to improve transfer of young offenders to the adult system.
- Division of Substance Abuse SICA Grant
- Assessment Tool integrated into the new CARE juvenile justice information system
- Attorney General youth mentoring program attempting to increase the number of mentor volunteers

**Objective 4: Reduce gang activity.**

- Most Title V grants focus on elementary and junior high age youth and are more geared toward prevention.
- Three gang units were funded with CCJJ Byrne grants funds: (1) Ogden-Weber Metro Gang Project, \$135,000, (2) Salt Lake Area Gang Project \$265,000, and (3) St. George Police Gang Unit, \$17,892.
- The Ogden-Weber Metro Gang Project reported a 42% decline in gang related cases. Arrests were down 54% and graffiti declined 47%.
- The Salt Lake Area Gang Project also reported a similar decline of 41% in gang reported crime.
- Prison gang management program to reduce gang assaults and other gang activities in state prisons by Corrections, Salt Lake DA, law enforcement and the Board of Pardons/Parole
- State Office of Education Gang Prevention and Intervention Program

**Objective 5: Reduce truancy and develop partnerships between schools and law enforcement.**

- All of the Title V grants work toward this goal. The PROS grant in Bountiful and the START grant in Clearfield are specific examples. The PROS program puts police officers in the schools and has them conduct monthly home visits to at-risk youth. The START program specifically targets truant youth.
- The Utah Board of Juvenile Justice funded the Bear River Truancy Project for \$7,445 to provide truancy education classes for truant students. Last year the project received 82 referrals and 62 youth completed the course. Satisfaction surveys completed by parents and youth indicated that the project was successful in changing youth’s negative attitudes toward schools and increasing school attendance.

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- Juvenile Truancy Courts
- Youth Courts and Peer Courts addressing truancy issues
- Truancy efforts in Juvenile Receiving Centers, where some schooling is provided
- Statewide implementation of truancy mediation

**Objective 6: Increase parent and family involvement and accountability for juvenile delinquency.**

- All of the Title V grants work toward this goal. Although the focus is youth, the family is always an important part of Title V grant programs. Programs include Family Fun Nights, parenting classes, anger management classes, single parent support groups, etc.
- Utah's Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP) requires all SHOCAP youth and their parent/guardian to complete and sign off on a Corrective Action Plan based on the Balanced Approach to Restorative Justice model.
- There are currently SHOCAP efforts in Cache, Weber/Morgan, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Sevier/Wayne/Paiute, and Sanpete counties.
- Parent to Parent video
- Functional Family program
- Serious Youth Offender study and legislation
- Juvenile expungement legislation
- Education for Justice project

**Objective 7: Decrease property crime.**

- Property crime report exposes details about property crime in Utah and some suggestions on how to decrease victimization.
- Tax Commission implemented the "Watch Your Car" program to reduce motor vehicle theft.

**Objective 8: Address Homeland Security issues.**

- Homeland Security Task Force
- Byrne is providing approximately \$250,000 for the implementation of Utah's Homeland Defense effort through BPS-CEM.

**Objective 9: Provide assistance, services, and interventions for Mentally III offenders.**

- Mental Health Court pilot program
- Patterned after the drug court, the Third District Court started a pilot mental health court to deal with misdemeanor offenders with both mental illness and developmental disabilities. This unique population poses a number of significant challenges to the criminal justice system and mental health court holds the potential to better dealing with them. Also, a cross-education subcommittee of CCJJ is addressing a host of issues involving mentally retarded and developmentally disabled offenders.

**Objective 10: Decrease sexual crimes and address the needs of victims of sex crimes**

**Objective 11: Address the issues surrounding Cyber-crime**

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### **Goal 3: Utilize Data Sharing, Technology, and Cooperative Communication to Enhance Public Safety and Improve the Justice System's Response**

#### **Objective 1: Increase shared data among justice agencies.**

- CCJJ now has access to O-TRACK and CORIS for analysis purposes
- The technology subcommittee hosted a two-day planning seminar
- The first stage of the Integrated Justice Application goes into production in November
- The SHOCAP database allows the sharing of personal, delinquency, social and educational histories of SHOCAP youth with all SHOCAP agencies so that Corrective Action Plans and enhanced supervision can take place.
- Development of CARE to track and manage youths adjudicated by the Administrative Office of the Courts and manage those youths placed in the custody of Youth Corrections.
- DPS streamline DUI data collection between Drivers License and BCI
- This is being addressed through a Byrne grant to multiple agencies in Utah County through an integration project called UCCATS funded at \$100,000. Two other similar projects are proposed for Cache County and the South Valley (VEC) jurisdictions.

#### **Objective 2: Provide enhanced technology to the criminal justice system.**

- Byrne Crime Scene Investigation grants and Block grants provide for equipment and training.

#### **Objective 3: Implement National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) statewide.**

- We have allocated \$10,000 in Byrne 2001 money to help agencies become NIBRS compliant
- Currently two agencies: Layton City and Salt Lake City are working on full NIBRS compliance using Utah's newly acquired NIBRS Grant Program. A third project from this grant is providing resources to DPS-BCI to develop a NIBRS data sharing website.
- CCJJ is beginning a homicide study used to determine data collection issues with NIBRS and analyze homicide offenses in Utah.
- Roy City demonstration study using NIBRS data to analyze theft from motor vehicles.

#### **Objective 4: Increase Justice Court reporting of dispositions to the Criminal History File.**

- CCJJ provided a grant to the Administrative Office of the Courts to conduct a study on Justice Court recommendations.
- The Study is complete and has made several recommendations to help ensure accurate reporting from the Justice Courts. This includes a Judicial Council Rule requiring electronic reporting for certification.

#### **Objective 5: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File and improve personal identification technology and statewide identification processes.**

- Byrne is currently paying for Disposition Research at BCI.
- 90% of Utah population is covered by law enforcement agencies with Livescan technology

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**Objective 6: Encourage enhanced voice and data communications between agencies.**

**Objective 7: Facilitate local agency data sharing and improve general criminal justice data quality.**

- Funded the UCATS project to enhance data communications between the agencies in Utah County.
- JAIBG funding was provided to the Salt Lake County (\$50,600) and Davis County (\$45,000) SHOCAP efforts to fund a full-time Data Analyst to help with SHOCAP data sharing.
- Homeland Security Task Force (ULEIN, CICAD – Center for Intelligence Collection, Analysis and Dissemination)

**Goal 4: Increase Justice System Accountability and Provide Adequate Resources to Support Utah’s Criminal and Juvenile Justice System**

**Objective 1: Provide adequate adult jail bed space and juvenile detention bed space where needed.**

- VOITIS (Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth In Sentencing) Grants

**Objective 2: Implement and support Community Oriented Policing efforts.**

- Utah Department of Corrections Re-entry initiative

**Objective 3: Improve the Statewide Warrants System.**

- Sheriff Association agreement to transfer all detainees.

**Objective 4: Improve prosecution response in Utah’s criminal justice system.**

- \$280,000 Case Management Grants

**Objective 5: Improve Court’s response in Utah’s criminal justice system.**

- Drug court funding (outlined above)
- Development of Justice Court standards
- The Sentencing Commission has reconvened the Guidelines Revision Subcommittee to review the adult sentencing guidelines’ ability to punish offenders, protect and compensate the victim and society, and reduce the likelihood of future crimes by the offender through rehabilitation or incapacitation.
- Court Community Outreach program

**Objective 6: Improve Youth Corrections’ response in Utah’s criminal justice system.**

- DYC and Juvenile Court response to Juvenile Justice Audit

**Objective 7: Improve Adult Corrections’ and Adult Probation/Parole’s response in Utah’s criminal justice system.**

- The Legislative Council on Sexual Victims & Offenders studied and adopted a recommendation in partnership with the Department of Corrections to reduce recidivism for paroled sex offenders. It is based upon the principle of comprehensive treatment for a few versus mediocre treatment for the masses as the best policy. In summary, the plan proposes increasing the ability to test an offender’s level of risk, decreasing waiting lists in prison for actual treatment, implementing polygraph tests for inmates being treated, and launching a pilot program that has been successful in other states of global position satellite monitoring of paroled sex offenders. It was built into the

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Governor's budget recommendation but has not yet been funded by the legislature.

- Provided \$366,000 in Byrne funds along with \$200,000 in DSA to fund CIAO program with AP&P. This is really designed as an aftercare program for substance abusers released from prison. Includes referrals to local treatment providers, more intensive supervision by probation and parole officers, etc.

### **Objective 8: Reduce offender recidivism.**

- Residential based drug treatment in prisons and jails (outlined above).
- The Utah Board of Juvenile Justice funded the Visions Aftercare Program for \$52,500 to provide aftercare transitional services to youth leaving a secure care facility. Early reporting data indicates that these youth are receiving educational and vocational support that increases their likelihood of returning back to a secure facility.
- ICAP – Division of Youth Corrections aftercare program
- The Sentencing Commission has embarked on a study of SB 26 (1996) that enacted mandatory prison, lifetime maximums, lifetime parole, and treatment resources for certain sex offenders. The law is being evaluated to determine whether the most dangerous sexual predators are, indeed, receiving the longest sentences and if not, what can the state do to assure lifetime maximums for such offenders.
- Drug Courts
- Mental Health Court
- Positive Behavior Model at Utah Department of Corrections
- Utah Department of Corrections Re-entry initiative
- Utah Division of Youth Corrections Re-entry programming

### **Objective 9: Create and support the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Research Consortium**

- Development of Criminal Justice Research Consortium to provide increased program evaluation capacity.
- Replication of Washington Cost/Benefit Model to identify effective programs.